

BOARD REQUESTS CITY ENGINEER TO STAY IN JOB

Declines by Vote of 4 to 1 to Accept Bolling's Resignation.

PROMISES TO GIVE NECESSARY HELP

Beck Alone Opposes Course Which Two Branches of Council and Mayor Had Urged. Bolling to Answer Board on Receipt of Official Notification.

By a vote of 4 to 1, the Administrative Board yesterday requested City Engineer Charles E. Bolling to withdraw his resignation, and to file with the board a statement showing the additional force he deems necessary for the efficient conduct of his office. Mr. Bolling stated last night that he had not received the resolution, and had not withdrawn his resignation. Two members of the Administrative Board who were in conference with him yesterday express the belief that Mr. Bolling has taken the matter under serious consideration, and that by proper adjustments to meet the conditions which have arisen, his services can be retained by the city.

Asks Board to Decline.

City Clerk Ben August laid before the board yesterday morning the joint resolution adopted by both branches of the City Council, setting forth its regret at Mr. Bolling's resignation, the general understanding that the reason promptly is the condition on the part of Mr. Bolling that it is impossible for him to render satisfactory the varied important services now required of him, expressing the absolute confidence of the council and of the people of Richmond, and the opinion that his retirement would be disastrous to the best interests of the city, and therefore requesting the Administrative Board to decline to accept the resignation, and to authorize the City Engineer to accept such assistance as may be needed for the proper conduct of his department.

The Mayor's Letter.

The Council yesterday was accompanied by a letter from Mayor Ainslie, as follows:

"April 17, 1913.

"To the Honorable Administrative Board of the City of Richmond:

"Gentlemen—I have this day approved a joint resolution of the City Council requesting you to decline to accept the resignation of the City Engineer, and to authorize the City Engineer to accept such assistance as may be needed for the proper conduct of his office. I am of opinion that the long and efficient public service of Mr. Bolling, the importance of his position, and the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the people of Richmond generally, fully justify the board in going even further, and as the resignation is written to take effect May 1, I respectfully recommend that you honorably body, prior to that time, definitely decline to accept the resignation before you, and that you request Mr. Bolling to stay.

"Very truly yours,

"GEORGE AINSLIE.

"Mayor."

Committee Waits on Bolling.

The board debated the matter for some time. Mr. Folkes suggesting that the City Engineer be invited in a "heart-to-heart talk" in a sort of get-together spirit. Others thought this might be embarrassing, and finally Chairman Whitsett and Captain McArthur were delegated to confer with the City Engineer. They were escorted with him in his office by more than an hour.

Mr. Bolling then reported that he had given the matter serious consideration, yet to the best of his knowledge he believed Mr. Bolling would withdraw the resignation and remain with the city.

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

BUILDING RURAL LIFE IS NATION'S GREAT PROBLEM

Ambassador Page Makes Final Address of Conference.

DR. MITCHELL VICE-PRESIDENT

Robert C. Ogden Re-Elected. Dr. Page Says Historian of Future Will Find Most Thrilling Chapter of Progress of Democracy in History of Conference.

After presenting his interpretation of the largest meeting ever held for the purpose of building rural life, and one entirely without precedent in most of its phases, Acting President Walter H. Page at 10:30 o'clock last night declared in the Conference for Education in the South, adjourned without day.

In his concluding remarks, he voiced his hope for the future and his belief that the most thrilling chapter in the history of progress of democracy is done, Robert C. Ogden, of New York, was unanimously re-elected president. Ogden's telegram sent yesterday by Mr. Page, in which he stated that he would retire to the ranks, but neither the nominating committee nor the conference would entertain this, and Chairman Wickliffe Rose, of the committee, said that no one else could be thought of. In Mr. Ogden's message he said, "My riches are in the friendships I have made."

Dr. Page Retires.

Dr. Page, who was elected president because he will be absent from the country for the next four years, representing the United States at the court of Great Britain, Frank R. Chambers, former Alabama, a business man and former Alabama, was made first vice-president, and for the first time a second vice-president was named. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina, and president of the Medical College of Virginia, was made second vice-president. Dr. Mitchell, who was on the platform ready to present the report of the resolutions committee, was greeted with continuous applause until he arose and bowed his thanks.

Similar tributes were paid to Dr. Page and to Dr. A. P. Bourland, the latter having again elected executive secretary. William A. Page, of North Carolina, was re-elected treasurer. The executive committee, in which there are some changes, will hereafter be as follows: W. A. Page, Alabama; George R. Cook, Arkansas; A. A. Murphy, Florida; Harry Hodgson, Georgia; M. O. Hughes, Kentucky; J. B. Aswell, Louisiana; Joe Cook, Mississippi; J. Y. Jones, North Carolina; Clarence Poe, North Carolina; Thomas F. Parker, South Carolina; S. P. Brooks, Texas; J. H. Kirkland, Tennessee; H. R. Friesell, Virginia; M. B. Shawkey, West Virginia.

Address by Ambassador.

Following an evening program of discussion of rural work in the South, in the elementary school, in the high school and in the interest of public health, Ambassador Page began his address.

"Some months ago," he said, "I was asked by the executive secretary to summarize the work of this conference at its conclusion. This was a custom of our earlier years. It could have been done very well then. But to attempt it at this time would be like summarizing the springtime, with its variety and charm.

"But there are a few thoughts that might have occurred to all. First, there is its comprehensiveness. Never before, I believe, have so many thoughtful and suggestive people come together from so many regions of the South. Every State is represented by a group, and every member of each

(Continued on Third Page.)

JAPANESE DEMAND FOR RETALIATION BECOMES SERIOUS

People Are Clamoring for Extreme Measures Against This Country.

WILSON IN TOUCH WITH SITUATION

He Still Is Hopeful That Tokyo Will Withhold Judgment Till Courts Have Passed on Legislation—Action on Bills in California Is Deferred Until Next Week.

Tokyo, April 18.—The situation brought about by the California alien landholding bill is becoming increasingly serious. A mass-meeting to-day, composed for the most part of irresponsible people, demanded the most extreme measures of retaliation by Japan. During the gathering the singing of war songs aroused the feelings of many of the lower classes who were present.

Anonymous writers in the newspapers give an outline of plans for the seizure of the Philippines and Hawaii and at the same time denounce the Japanese government's submissive attitude. It is said the changed conditions in Japan make it impossible for the government to restrain the newspapers and the lower classes.

On the other hand, government circles are showing spirit. Hamilton Wright Mable, of New York, Dr. Peabody, John L. Mott, secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a number of representative Japanese Christians and Americans met to-day at the residence of Count Shigenobu Okuma, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count Okuma delivered a speech, during which he said that diplomacy, the courts and commercial men were helpless, and that only the influence of Christianity remained. Otherwise, he declared, war was impending.

Dispatches were sent by the meeting to President Wilson and others, imploring them to use all their influence on Christians and thoughtful people to avoid a calamity.

Action Is Deferred.

Sacramento, Cal., April 18.—Further action on the anti-land bills pending before the California Legislature has been deferred until next week. This decision was reached, it was said to-day because some word was expected from Washington in relation to the protest of the Japanese government against possible infringement of the treaty rights of Japanese citizens in this State.

Reports of the popular agitation in Japan provoked considerable comment about the legislative chambers to-day. The violence of these protests, as well as the inquiries as to the effect of the proposed bills upon other alien interests in California, led to the belief that President Wilson might find it expedient to indicate his views or suggest a course of action tending to relieve the situation.

On the position taken by Japan in what called dispatches coming," said one of the Senators to-day, "it seems inevitable that some word must come from Washington soon without waiting for the passage of a particular bill by the Legislature."

"For that reason and in view of the widespread interest that has sprung up in California, it was thought better to postpone any further consideration of the matter until next week."

A poll of the Senate to-day disclosed an overwhelming majority in favor of the anti-land bill, but scarcely a handful of Senators indicated a wish to include in its provisions foreigners or foreign corporations controlled by persons alien to citizenship.

According to Senator Thompson, who

(Continued on Second Page.)

Their Quarrel Now Is With the Forgotten Past



SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM J. BRYAN. SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK.

BRYAN AND CLARK SHAKE HANDS AND DECLARE HATCHET BURIED

They Have Cordial Meeting, and Both Issue Statements.

EFFECT IS FAR-REACHING

Political Circles Regard Development as Most Significant of Wilson's Administration.

Washington, April 18.—Speaker Champ Clark and Secretary William Jennings Bryan met at a private luncheon here to-day, shook hands and issued public statements declaring that they had buried the hatchet and put the personalities of the Baltimore convention with the hygeones. The luncheon was arranged by Theodore A. Bell, chairman of the California delegation supporting Speaker Clark at Baltimore, and was given by Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post.

Intense interest was aroused in political circles over the reconciliation of the two antagonists, whose differences became acute as a result of events at the Baltimore convention.

Bryan's Statement.

Secretary Bryan's prepared statement, issued to-night, is as follows:

"My meeting with Mr. Clark has served to clear up a misunderstanding as to my exact position toward him at the Baltimore convention. I have tried to make it clear to Mr. Clark that I have always regarded, and do now regard, him as a good, clean, progressive Democrat. If my language at Baltimore created any impression that I was charging Mr. Clark with being in sympathy with any of the reactionary forces, I am glad of the opportunity to correct any such misconception of my words or acts, for I did not intend to reflect upon either the personal or political integrity of the Speaker. It is my earnest wish that there may be cordial co-operation between the State Department and the Speaker in carrying out the policies of the administration."

Speaker's Statement.

Here is Speaker Clark's statement:

"It is beyond the power of Colonel Bryan or any one else to correct the injustice that was done to me at Baltimore. The loss of the presidential nomination was a small thing as compared to the injury done to my reputation in the eyes of the world. But, now that Colonel Bryan, in his public statement, has done what he can to remove the unjust impressions that were created by his Baltimore speeches, I feel that we can all the better co-operate for the good of the administration. I can only repeat what I have publicly declared time and time again, that all personal or selfish considerations must give way to the duty that all Democrats owe to our party and to our country."

Those who sat at the table with the others already mentioned and saw the disappearance of what many political sages thought the most embarrassing situation confronting President Wilson's administration, Secretary Lane, Senators Kern and O'Gorman, Representative Crisp, Secretary Tamm, Assistant Secretaries Osborn and Malone, of the State Department, Thomas F. Logan and L. L. James.

Those in charge of the affair said Speaker Clark and Secretary Bryan exchanged jokes and had a good time. The statements were given out through Mr. Bennett.

So far as is known, it was the first time the two had met since before the Baltimore convention. Speaker Clark's public statement was given out through Mr. Bryan's activity and influence that the convention, contrary to custom, refused to give the Speaker the necessary two-thirds vote after a compromise. After the chamber adjourned, the Socialist members drew up a manifesto explaining the situation. This document reads:

"Will it be war or will it be peace? We do not know, but the strike now progressing was indispensable to enforce a hearing of our claims."

The impression produced by the speech in the chamber by Herr Woeste, the Clerical leader, who yesterday emphatically opposed any concessions by the majority, led to an increase in the strikers to-day, notably in Brussels. The official estimate places the number of men out at between 312,000 and 350,000.

Events of the strike of 1893 are being repeated in all centers without the slightest discipline then maintained. The State railroad has been badly hit. In addition to losing 70,000 workmen's weekly commutation fares it has been

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

BULK OF ESTATE OF J. P. MORGAN GOES TO HIS SON

Financier's Will Makes Him Chief Heir to Vast Fortune.

REST OF FAMILY IS PROVIDED FOR

Widow Is Given Income of \$3,000,000 for Life, While Similar Bequests Are Made to Daughters—Disposition of Famous Art Collection Still Uncertain.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 18.—J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., is made his father's chief heir, succeeding as residuary legatee to the bulk of the fortune of the financier under his will, according to information which came into the possession of The Times-Dispatch correspondent to-day. Not even the members of the family to whom the will was read, know the extent of Mr. Morgan's fortunes. No accurate estimate of the figures can be made until after the estate has been appraised.

It is possible, however, to state on the authority of one who is acquainted with certain terms of the will that the following special bequests have been made:

To Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the widow, is left the income of \$3,000,000 for life, the principal on her death to revert to the estate. In addition, Mrs. Morgan also gets the use for life of the Morgan residence at 219 Madison Avenue, as well as the country place at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Bequest to Miss Morgan.

To Miss Anne Morgan a similar monetary bequest of \$3,000,000 is made, the income from this amount to be paid her during her life. Should she marry and leave children it is provided that the principal on her death shall revert to her children. But should she die unmarried, or should the full amount of the principal, it is provided, shall revert to the residuary estate. Under no conditions would it be payable under the will for Miss Morgan's husband to inherit the money.

To Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, formerly Laura A. P. Morgan, and Mrs. W. H. Morgan, the income of \$3,000,000 is devised separately, but having the same effect, that upon their deaths the full sum, in each case, shall go to their children.

For the rest, two employees of Mr. Morgan who served him faithfully and upon whom he relied particularly—Miss Belle De Costa Greene and Mrs. Ada Thurston, have been generously remembered. Miss Greene and Mrs. Thurston served Mr. Morgan in his wonderful library, where the priceless manuscripts and first editions are treasured, and in recognition of their services, special bequests of \$15,000 each are made.

Phillips, the valet, who had been in Mr. Morgan's service for fifteen years, receives \$15,000. To each of the household staff in the employ of Mr. Morgan for more than five years, including even the man who periodically cleaned out the cellar and looked after the furnace, the sum of \$1,000 is bequeathed.

Disposition Still in Doubt.

In these legacies, it is declared, all of the personal bequests in the will are embraced. What disposition has been made of the art collection is still in doubt, but having that, all of Mr. Morgan's estate is devised absolutely to his son.

Mr. Morgan, the younger, became the owner of all the personal property, not only the disposed of, including the wonderful collection of Indian bronzes, the yacht Corsair, portions of the library, and all of the residuary

(Continued on Second Page.)

MRS. STORY CHOSEN TO HEAD SOCIETY

She Is Elected President-General of Daughters of American Revolution.

Washington, April 18.—Mrs. William Cummings Story, of New York, head of the conservative faction, late to-day was elected president-general of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, defeating Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, the administration candidate, on the third ballot. The vote stood: Mrs. Story, 600; Mrs. Horton, 145.

Seven vice-presidents-general also were elected to complete the complement of new general officers. They were Mrs. Thomas Kite, of Ohio; Mrs. Thetis Goode, of Alabama; Mrs. John Swift, of California; Mrs. Allen P. Perley, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr., of Missouri; Miss Harriet L. Lake, of Iowa, and Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, of Indiana. Three vice-presidents-general were elected on the first ballot.

The result of the third ballot was announced about 5:20 o'clock, and the successful candidate was escorted to the platform. She was greeted by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, retiring president-general, and began her speech. She made a plea for harmony and urged all the new general officers to do their utmost to bring peace between the factions that have waged an almost continuous warfare for the last five years.

Mrs. Bryan Pledges Loyalty.

Before closing her remarks Mrs. Story introduced Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, who withdrew as a contestant to-day before the third ballot was begun. Mrs. Bryan had been known as an administration sympathizer, but she pledged loyalty and support to the incoming administration. She was followed by the new general officers, and all pledged their support to Mrs. Story.

The election resulted in a partial victory for the old administration, in

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

PNEUMONIA CURE HAS BEEN FOUND

Discovery of Serum Is Announced at Rockefeller Research Institute.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 18.—A serum for the cure of pneumonia has been developed at the Rockefeller Research Institute, in this city, and will soon be given to the public, according to an announcement made by Dr. Clarence McWilliams, one of the medical experts attached to the institute.

Many tests lasting over a considerable portion of time have been made of the serum, and it has been established that it is a certain cure for all forms of pneumonia, according to the announcement. The discovery is considered to be one of the most important ever made in the treatment of disease.

The unknown obstacle which has for years baffled scientists in their search for a serum for the cure of pneumonia, and the discovery of which enabled the bacteriologists of the Rockefeller Institute to perfect such a serum, was the finding a short time ago that the pneumococcus bacillus is responsible for pneumonia, and that this bacillus, or organism, consists of two separate strains, each of which causes pneumonia.

It was later learned that the disease, whether caused by one form of bacillus or the other, follows the same general line of progress, rendering them similar to all outward appearance, but it was found that a serum which would cure pneumonia resulting from one species of bacillus would not cure or appreciably affect the other form.

The serum was obtained in the usual way by inoculating a horse with gradually increasing amounts of pneumococcus bacillus until the animal was immune to tremendous doses. After

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

CHARLTON MAKES HIS LAST APPEAL

Attorneys Seek to Block Demand for His Surrender to Italy.

Washington, April 18.—A final appeal was made to-day in the Supreme Court, the American youth charged with the murder of his wife on their honeymoon at Lake Como, Italy, on June 7, 1910, in an effort to block the demand of the Italian government that he be returned to its shores for trial. There was no decision to-day.

Charlton himself was not in court. Ever since he arrived from Italy he has been imprisoned in Hudson County Jail. The extradition case came before the court to-day on an appeal from the refusal of the New Jersey court to release him on habeas corpus proceedings after the State Department had decided to turn him over to Italian authorities.

Questions by the court steered the opposing attorneys to a consideration of whether the court has the right to go behind the action of former Secretary Knox of the State Department.

Attorney R. Floyd Clarke told the court that the Italian government had for thirty years interpreted the extradition treaty of 1868 to mean that it was not required to surrender to the United States its subjects for trial in the United States.

Chief Justice White suggested that the correspondence between the Italian government and the State Department showed that the Italian government expressly stated that it did not desire Charlton under the treaty, but upon special grounds.

Justice Pitney pointed out that the Italian government, in a subsequent letter, did place the demand upon the treaty. Justice Day turned to Secretary Knox's opinion granting the extradition.

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

PEACE EFFORTS NOT ALL IN VAIN

Steps Are Taken Toward Conciliation of Warring Factions in Belgium.

Brussels, April 18.—While it is yet premature to hope for an early settlement of the great strike that is paralyzing the economic life of Belgium, efforts made to-day by M. Hyman, the Liberal leader in the Chamber of Deputies, to conciliate those opposed to granting manhood suffrage to the workmen, appear to have been not altogether in vain. After considerable discussion the chamber adjourned Tuesday on motion of the Premier.

During this interval the various parties will carefully examine into the motion of the Liberal Deputy M. Masson, which embodies the elements of a compromise. After the chamber adjourned the Socialist members drew up a manifesto explaining the situation. This document reads:

"Will it be war or will it be peace? We do not know, but the strike now progressing was indispensable to enforce a hearing of our claims."

The impression produced by the speech in the chamber by Herr Woeste, the Clerical leader, who yesterday emphatically opposed any concessions by the majority, led to an increase in the strikers to-day, notably in Brussels. The official estimate places the number of men out at between 312,000 and 350,000.

Events of the strike of 1893 are being repeated in all centers without the slightest discipline then maintained. The State railroad has been badly hit. In addition to losing 70,000 workmen's weekly commutation fares it has been

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

LAST ACT PLAYED IN MARTIN FARCE

London Friends Receive Telegram From Him in Vevey, Switzerland.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

London, April 18.—The last act in the farce prepared by Joseph Willebrandt Martin and his friends was played when a telegram was received from Martin to-day dated Vevey, Switzerland, saying:

"Cease inquiries. All well; writing. (Signed) J. W. MARTIN."

Both Scotland Yard men and Detective Burns declared the message to be genuine. Burns states that he is now retiring from the case, as all interest ceases with the discovery that Martin is alive. Burns says he has a reply to a cable sent to Memphis, but he declined to disclose the nature of either question or answer.

Martin's friends here have received a cable that Hill Martin had abandoned the journey to England because his mother's illness had taken a serious turn.

COMMISSION APPOINTED

It Will Take Up Settlement of West Virginia's Debt to Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., April 18.—Governor Hatfield to-night appointed a commission, comprising eleven members, to take up the question of settling West Virginia's proportion of the debt of the original Commonwealth of Virginia. The finding of the Supreme Court of the United States was that West Virginia owed Virginia \$7,182,007.46. The commission is empowered to negotiate with Virginia officials or with any person or committee owning or holding any part of the indebtedness. United States Senators Chilton and Goff are members of the commission.

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

POPE CONTINUES WONDERFUL RALLY

Rome Is Cheered, but Confidence at Vatican Is Not Restored.

BY CAMILLO CIANFARRA.

Rome, April 18.—Pope Pius continued his remarkable rally and is reported to be steadily improving to-night. While this news cheered Rome, it has not tended to restore the confidence of the Vatican as to the ultimate recovery of the Pontiff.

Cardinal Merry del Val issued the following bulletin to-night:

"His Holiness has spent a tranquil day and has rested well. His temperature is 97.3. The bronchial affection has been materially ameliorated, and his general condition is much improved. During the day the Pope took some light chicken broth and a small piece of dry toast.

The physicians still consider the Pope to be in a precarious condition. It is pointed out that even should the worst of his remaining ailment, whether or entirely disappear, fresh complications of a cardiac or uraemic nature are feared, owing to the greatly weakened condition of the Holy Father. The present rally which the Pontiff has made is not a true indication of his remaining strength for he has been fortified constantly with injections of camphor oil and numerous drugs to keep up his strength.

A huge throng of Romans congregated in St. Peter's Square to-night to watch for the ascension of the star over the cupola above the papal apartments, which it was predicted, by Madame Tjebbes, a French clairvoyant, would appear and signify the recovery of the Pope. The star did not appear, and the ever-superstitious Italians

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)